

Some Firsts in Island Business and Government

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This article, the third in a series on Hawaiian "firsts," describes the initial appearances of important developments in business, industry, labor, education, and government in the Islands.¹

RETAIL TRADE AND SERVICES

Retail stores. Trade gradually developed during the first two decades of the 19th century. Soon after 1800, the king and a few chiefs and foreign settlers were supplying the demands of shipping. After 1812 one or more agents were regularly stationed at Honolulu as representatives of various trading houses. At Waimea, Kauai, the plan for the Russian-American Company fort erected in 1817 included a "trading house."²

"The earliest retail business at Honolulu seems to have been that conducted by James Hunnewell and a Mr. Dorr in 1817 and 1818," according to Bradley. "Nearly thirty years later Hunnewell remembered that during this time 'there was only one other trading establishment besides ours' at Honolulu. He did not reveal the identity of the other concern." Hunnewell added that "all trade was in barter, for there was no money in circulation among the natives. We were the only traders on shore at Honolulu who had any goods to sell. All our *cash* amounted to \$104, and this was received from an English captain and his officers." Five or six years later, in 1823, Stewart counted four American-owned retail stores in Honolulu, doing a combined business around \$100,000 a year, mostly in barter.³

Bars. Drinking places were one of the earliest types of retail business established in the Islands. Although both Hawaiians and foreign residents

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had been drinking hard liquor—either bought from visiting ships or distilled locally—for many years, no mention of bars or saloons occurs in the historical record until 1822. In April of that year, Tyerman and Bennet observed “several . . . dram-shops, where spirits distilled from the tii-root [sic], were sold to sailors” in Honolulu. Several days later, “near the village of Wytiti,” they “were introduced to an African negro, named Allen” who “deals largely in spiritous liquors” and also “practices physic, in addition to farming, grazing, and dram-selling.”⁴ By November 1822, Honolulu had seventeen grog shops operated by foreigners.⁵

Topless and bottomless bars. Hawaii’s first “topless” nightclub was the Dunes on Nimitz Highway. In November 1964, Jack Cione, owner of the Dunes, initiated luncheon fashion shows featuring models and shoeshine girls who wore very little above the waist. Within a year a number of other places, such as Suzie Wong’s Cocktail Lounge, the Romanie Room, and the Rickshaw Restaurant, similarly were employing topless waitresses.⁶

On January 4, 1973, Cione’s Dunes unveiled its first topless *and* bottomless waiters and waitresses (the latter with shoes). Approximately 350 persons, most of them women, were on hand for the initial Thursday lunch. The naked waiters were said to be a world “first.”⁷

Restaurant. Wm. K. Warren has been described as “Honolulu’s first restaurateur” (sic).⁸ In 1819 he obtained property at what is now Hotel and Bethel Streets, and around 1825 built a structure referred to as “the Warren House” and “Major Warren’s Hotel.” Reynolds recorded having dined there on turkey on December 31, 1826.⁹ Warren’s establishments, both in Honolulu and California, were reportedly “famous for their excellent cuisine.”¹⁰

Drive-in restaurant. The earliest drive-in restaurant of record appears to be the KC Drive Inn, opened in 1927 at the corner of Kalakaua Avenue and Ala Wai Boulevard by George C. Knapp and Elwood L. Christensen.¹¹

Grocery stores and supermarkets. In the summer of 1855, Samuel Savidge and Henry May established “the first real grocery concern here by experienced tradesmen” and were “the first to start a grocery store of any size worth speaking of.” Later renamed H. May & Co. and then May’s Market, this store initially was located on King Street near the Bethel but in subsequent years was shifted to Fort Street and finally to South Beretania at Pensacola. It closed in January 1956.¹²

The first supermarket in Hawaii appears to have been the Manoa-Woodlawn Super Market at 2928 East Manoa Road, Honolulu. Plans announced on March 24, 1946 called for a \$65,000 market and drug store in a 6,600-square foot building, a service station, and parking for

75 automobiles, all occupying a one-acre site immediately makai of the East Manoa bridge.¹³ This pioneering effort was followed by the Kapiolani Super Market, opened at 1015 Kapiolani Boulevard, Honolulu, on October 27, 1947 and announced by advertisements boasting of its self-service, central checkout system, and 16,000 square feet of parking. Next came the first Foodland Super Market, opened at Market City, Kapiolani Boulevard and Harding Avenue, in May 1948.¹⁴ When the 1947-48 city directory was published in 1947, only one retail grocery (Manoa-Woodlawn) was described as a "supermarket," but by the time the next edition was issued in 1949 there were seven: Crown, Foodland, Kapiolani, Kim's, Manoa-Woodlawn, Times, and U-Save Commissary.¹⁵

Shopping centers. Planned, integrated shopping centers were first constructed in Hawaii during the late 1940's and early 1950's. The first such development appears to have been the Aloha Shopping Center, opened in 1947 on a 0.75-acre site at 94-738 Farrington Highway, Waipahu. This modest beginning contained only nine stores, a building area of 6,000 square feet, and 50 parking spaces. The second center to be erected, and the first of any size, was the Aina Haina Shopping Center at 820 West Hind Drive, Honolulu, opened in 1950. This center occupied a 10-acre site and included 30 stores, 86,722 square feet of building area, and 203 parking spaces. The third center built was the Kahului Shopping Center on Maui, opened in March 1951 on a 25-acre site with 32 stores, 104,000 square feet of floor area, and 1,000 parking spaces.¹⁶

Bowling alleys. Bowling alleys appear to have been introduced to Hawaii soon after the beginning of the whaling era. During the 1820's, according to Daws, the foreign population "spent days rolling tenpins at Anthony Allen's tavern."¹⁷ In 1837 the Hotel Waititi advertised "a Bowling Alley and such other facilities for amusement and recreation" and later boasted of its "spacious adobie built rolling alley."¹⁸ For a brief period in 1843, Herman Melville (who later became famous as the author of *Moby Dick*) worked as a pinsetter in a Honolulu "ball alley".¹⁹ Bowling alleys were viewed as something of a public nuisance, and eventually fell from favor.²⁰ There was a renewal of interest in bowling around 1917, but it was not until 1937 that the first modern bowling establishment, the 10-lane Pla-Mor at Hotel and Richards Streets, was opened.²¹

Hotels. Hawaii's first accommodations for transients were established sometime after 1810, when Don Francisco de Paula Marin "opened his home and table to visitors on a commercial basis. . . . Closely arranged around the Marin home were the grass houses of his workers and the 'guest houses' of the ship captains who boarded with him while their vessels were in port." Marin built his home in 1810 or 1811, on a 2-acre

site on the Honolulu waterfront between the present Maunakea and Smith Streets.²²

Other early hostelrys were operated by Joe Navarro and Anthony Allen. Navarro's Inn stood on the mauka side of what is now Merchant Street, a block or so diamond head of Nuuanu, around 1820.²³ Stewart, writing in 1823, reported that "Allen, an African, . . . keeps a kind of boarding-house for seamen," and also a "small farm."²⁴ This farm was described as being "two miles from the Mission House, towards Waititi" and "near Pawaa," and presumably Allen's boarding house shared the same location.²⁵

The first hotel of any size was apparently the Warren House. As noted earlier (in reference to Island restaurants), this hotel was opened by Wm. K. Warren, on Hotel Street near Bethel, around 1825. Not only did it boast Honolulu's first good dining room, but it also was the earliest inn to feature musical entertainment for its guests. The Warren House changed names and ownership after 1838, and was finally razed in 1878.²⁶

The Warren House was soon joined by the Oahu Hotel and the Blonde Hotel. The Oahu Hotel, at the corner of today's Nuuanu Avenue and Merchant Street, was first opened in March 1826, by George Manini and Amos Knight.²⁷ Governor Boki established the Blonde Hotel at Nuuanu and King in 1827.²⁸

The first hotel in Waikiki was apparently the Hotel Waititi, advertised in the *Sandwich Islands Gazette and Journal of Commerce* on July 1, 1837. The exact location was unspecified. The owner was John Mitchener, who promised a bowling alley, "the best wines and liquors," and "the choicest viands."²⁹ Nothing is known of what eventually became of this hotel and it was almost half a century before others were built in Waikiki—Herbert's in 1884, the Park Beach Hotel in 1888, and Waikiki Villa in 1889.³⁰

Tourism promotion. Although individual hotels, steamship companies, and other firms serving travelers had for many years advertised Hawaii's visitor attractions, no cooperative industry-wide effort was made until August 1892, when the short-lived Hawaiian Bureau of Information was founded by Lorrin A. Thurston.³¹

In January 1903 a Joint Tourist Committee was formed. Upon receiving a \$15,000 appropriation from the Territorial Legislature, this group changed its name to the Hawaii Promotion Committee, and on August 1, 1903 it opened its first office. The Committee became the Hawaii Tourist Bureau in July 1919, the Hawaii Travel Bureau in October 1944, and the Hawaii Visitors Bureau in October 1945.³²

Pet cemetery. The first pet cemetery in the Islands was Valley Pet Memorial Park, located alongside Kahekili Highway near the entrance

to Valley of the Temples Memorial Park. The cemetery was consecrated in late 1975 and the first burial took place in February 1976.³³

BANKING, FINANCE, AND INSURANCE

Banks. The first bank represented in Hawaii was Page, Bacon & Co. of San Francisco and St. Louis. As early as June 1854, a Honolulu merchant served as an agent for this bank, and a separate branch was in existence from November 1854 until December 1855, when disaster struck the home office.³⁴

"The first permanent bank," according to Morgan, "was that of Bishop & Company, opened August 12, 1858, as a partnership between Charles R. Bishop and W. A. Aldrich. Sums up to \$300 were receivable, with 8 percent interest paid if they were left deposited three months."³⁵ This institution has had several changes of name over the years, and is currently known as the First Hawaiian Bank.

The first savings and loan association in Hawaii, and the only one in the United States with its charter obtained from a monarchy, was the Pioneer Building & Loan Association of Hawaii, chartered on June 12, 1890.³⁶ Today it is known as Pioneer Federal Savings and Loan Association of Hawaii.

The first Island credit union to receive a federal charter was the Big Island Educational Credit Union, Hilo, on August 21, 1936.³⁷

Stock broker and stock exchange. On November 15, 1879, William O. Smith & Co., Stock Brokers, ran a one-column advertisement stating that "the undersigned have opened an office on Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, for the purchase and sale of sugar and other Corporation Stocks, Bonds, and other similar securities, solely on commission." An accompanying news item described Smith's venture as "the first enterprise of the kind ever attempted at these Islands."³⁸

Four years later, on July 20, 1883, a group of Island residents met and voted to establish a Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange. Officers were elected five days later. The exchange was subsequently discontinued after a period variously given as "several months" or "two years."³⁹

A more successful effort was made in 1898. On August 26, members of the new Honolulu Stock Exchange met and elected their first officers. This second exchange survived until December 30, 1977, when it too was discontinued.⁴⁰

Insurance. On June 12, 1852, *The Polynesian* ran a brief notice, headed "A Card": "Mr. Judd acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Benj. F. Stevens, Secretary of the New England Life Insurance Co., at Boston. . . ." This notice signaled the appointment of Dr. Gerrit

Parmelee Judd as the Honolulu representative of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, thereby making him Hawaii's first insurance agent of record. The first policy, issued on his own life, was dated October 17, 1851.⁴¹

Starkey, Janion & Co., a forerunner of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., became "the first agency to write fire insurance in the Islands" when, on December 20, 1855, R. C. Janion was appointed agent general of the Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.⁴²

Group health insurance was introduced in Hawaii on June 1, 1938, when the Hawaii Medical Service Association established a plan for school teachers and social workers. Coverage was opened soon thereafter to industrial groups of five or more employees and their dependents, and in 1946 it was extended to the Neighbor Islands.⁴³

Business registration. Corporations were first registered by the Hawaiian government in the middle of the 19th century. Initially only eleemosynary corporations were granted charters, beginning with Kaneohe Church on November 19, 1849. The earliest business corporations approved by the Minister of the Interior were the Hawaiian Flour Company, in April 1856, and the Haiku Sugar Company, on November 20, 1858. The first partnership to be registered was Castle and Cooke, "general merchants and commission," filed by S. N. Castle and J. B. Atherton on September 27, 1880. The earliest registration of a trade mark was on October 25, 1888 by Benson, Smith & Co., covering Buhac insect powder.⁴⁴

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRY

Sugar plantations. Although sugar cane had grown in Hawaii for many centuries, its commercial cultivation for the production of sugar did not occur until 1825. In that year John Wilkinson and Governor Boki started a plantation in upper Manoa Valley. Within six months they had seven acres of cane growing, and by the time Wilkinson died, in September 1826, they had actually manufactured some sugar. The sugar mill was later converted into a distillery for rum, prompting Kaahumanu to have the cane fields destroyed around 1829.⁴⁵

"The first permanent sugar plantation in the Hawaiian Islands" (in Kuykendall's words) was one established at Koloa, Kauai, in 1835, by the American mercantile firm of Ladd and Company. The lease for the land was signed July 29, 1835 by the king, governor of Kauai, and the three partners. Operations began at Koloa in the fall of 1835, under the direction of William Hooper. On May 28, 1836, Hooper wrote that "Mr. French made a shipt. per *Don* of 8000 lb. Sugar and abt. as many

galls. Molasses," possibly the earliest exportation of sugar from the Islands.⁴⁶

The sugar plantations were responsible for many technological innovations. Some were recorded by Kuykendall, as follows:

The first extensive use of irrigation was on the Lihue plantation on Kauai, where a ditch about ten miles long, with tunnels included, was dug in 1856 under the supervision of William H. Rice, manager of the plantation.⁴⁷

Another important step in advance was the use of fertilizer. Manuring of the cane fields was begun on Lihue plantation in the early sixties.⁴⁸

Centrifugal separators (first used in Hawaii in 1851) came to be standard equipment on most plantations. Another valuable device that gained favor rapidly was the vacuum pan which made its debut in the islands in the early sixties. Steam power, first introduced in 1853 at Lihue, gradually replaced water power and animal power on many plantations.⁴⁹

Pineapple plantations and canneries. "Where and how the first pineapple came to Hawaii is unknown," according to Kuykendall. "The earliest recorded planting in the islands was by the Spanish Francisco de Paula Marin in 1813." By the middle of the century, thousands of fresh pineapples were shipped to California. In 1885 and 1886, Capt. John Kidwell imported the first Cayenne pineapple into Hawaii, at first from Florida and later from Jamaica. This variety soon became the dominant type grown in the Islands.⁵⁰

Pineapple canning was first tried more than a century ago. "Canned pineapple from Hawaii was exhibited at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876," according to Kuykendall. "The first commercial canning was done by J. D. Ackerman and E. Muller in 1882 at Kona on the island of Hawaii; there was little market response and the venture was abandoned." John Emmeluth canned small quantities at both Honolulu and Kona in 1889-1892.⁵¹

The modern pineapple industry dates from 1900, when some farmers from California formed a colony at Wahiawa, Oahu, and on homestead land, under the leadership of Byron O. Clark, began raising a number of crops, including pineapples. In 1901 James D. Dole organized the Hawaiian Pineapple Company. The first crop, canned in 1903, amounted to 1,893 cases.⁵²

Tuna canning. The Macfarlane Tuna Canning Company opened a plant in Kewalo, Honolulu, and made its first export shipment to the coast in May 1917. Several earlier efforts had been made to can *ahi* and *aku*, apparently without success.⁵³

Aloha shirts. Aloha shirts were first sold in the mid-1930's. According to Fundaburk,⁵⁴

The firm of King-Smith owned by Mr. Ellery J. Chun until 1950 registered the name "Aloha" sportswear in 1936. At that time many local boys were wearing "Aloha" type

shirts made of Japanese challis and local Filipinos were wearing a bright shirt-tail-out shirt called a "bayau" or "friend," because they liked the shirt. Visitors had begun to order such shirts from tailor shops to which the beach boys took the visitors. Mr. Chun's family had a dry goods store located next door to a tailor shop to which visitors went for shirts. In the early nineteen thirties Mr. Chun decided to manufacture some of the shirts to keep in the store all the time so that visitors or others who wanted them would not have to have them made to order, but could get them at once.

Newspaper advertisements for "aloha" shirts first appeared in 1935. Some of the earliest were run by Musa-Shiya Shoten, Ltd., on North King Street near River. On August 2, 1935, for example, their ad proclaimed "'Aloha' Shirts—well tailored, beautiful designs and radiant colors. Ready-made or made to order . . . 95¢ up." Such advertisements usually appeared in sections aimed at recently arrived visitors.⁵⁵

The new style eventually won wide acceptance. *Paradise of the Pacific* published its first photograph of a man wearing an aloha shirt in 1938. Soon thereafter, movie stars took up the fad. By 1940, officials of the Territorial and City and County governments were allowing their employees to wear aloha shirts, at least in warm weather.⁵⁶

Other types of Hawaiian sports shirts include *palakas* and silkies. Korn notes that *palaka* shirts have been "widely familiar throughout the Hawaiian Islands at least since the 1920s as a periodically revived fashion" but may actually date (in shape and function, but not color) back to the early contact period.⁵⁷ In any event, Wong's Products was reportedly the first Island firm to begin mass production of *palaka* shirts, in 1921.⁵⁸ Silkies became popular after the introduction of rayon in 1924.⁵⁹

A major factor in the growth of the garment industry in Hawaii was the introduction of the sewing machine. The first two sewing machines brought to the Islands were imported from New York by J. H. McColgan, merchant tailor, arriving on September 12, 1853. One was intended for heavy work and the other for lighter goods.⁶⁰

Distilling and brewing. Alcoholic beverages were unknown to the Hawaiians before contact. Their earliest appearance was recorded by David Samwell at Kauai on January 21, 1778: "The full allowance of Grog which was stopped at Otaheite was again served to the People at [this] pla[ce]."⁶¹

The next mention of alcohol occurred thirteen years later. According to Kamakau, "The first taste that Kamehameha and his people had of rum was at Kailua in 1791 or perhaps a little earlier, brought in by Captain Maxwell. Kamehameha went out to the ship with Young and Davis when it was sighted off Keahole Point and there they all drank rum. . . . Then nothing would do but Ka-lani-moku must get some of this sparkling water, and he was the first chief to buy rum."⁶²

In 1802, John Turnbull learned from John Young that "some convicts from Botany Bay, having effected their escape to the Sandwich Islands, rendered themselves at first serviceable to Tamahama [Kamehameha], and, in recompence, were put in possession of small portions of land for cultivation. On these they raised some sugar-canes, and from them at last contrived to distill a sort of spirit, with which they entertained each other by turns, keeping birth-days and other holidays. . . ." ⁶³ Campbell identified William Stevenson (spelled Stephenson by Corney), an escaped convict from New South Wales, as "the first who introduced into the island the mode of distilling a spirit from the tee-root. . . ." ⁶⁴

Within a decade or so, Island residents were producing liquor on a commercial basis. "It was while Kamehameha was on Oahu that rum was first distilled in the Hawaiian group," wrote Kamakau. "In 1809 rum was being distilled by the well-known foreigner, Oliver Holmes, at Kewalo, and later he and David Laho-loa distilled rum at Makaho." Several small distilleries were in operation by the 1820's. ⁶⁵

Hawaii's first wine producer was Don Francisco de Paula Marin. On February 24, 1815, he wrote in his journal, "This day we began to plant the Kings vines." On July 6, 1815, he was able to write, "This day I began to make wine and I drew off 38 gallons." ⁶⁶

Sake, for many years imported from Japan, was manufactured locally beginning on November 17, 1908, when Tajiro Sumida founded the Honolulu Japanese Sake Brewing Co. (now Honolulu Sake & Ice Co., Ltd.). Although the firm suspended sake production during the prohibition era and again during World War II, it is still active at its original location in Pauoa Valley, Honolulu. ⁶⁷

Marin, previously mentioned in connection with the earliest hotel and winemaking, was also the first Island resident to brew beer. His journal entry for February 2, 1812 recorded the making of "a barrel of beer." On December 7, 1815, he wrote, "This day I made a little oil and a barrel of beer for Captain Tela [Tyler]." ⁶⁸

Hawaii's first full-scale brewery appeared in 1854. From April 15 to October 21, 1854, *The Polynesian* carried a weekly one-column advertisement headed "Honolulu Brewery.—*Genuine Beer*." The copy continued: "The undersigned, having established a Brewry [sic] in Honolulu, Fort street, opposite the French Hotel, are now prepared to supply families, hotels, boarding houses and bar rooms, in bottles or in kegs. This Beer is made of barley and hops only,—contains no alcohol, nor any ingredient whatever injurious to health. . . ." It was signed by J. J. Bischoff & Co. ⁶⁹ On October 28, 1854, the ad was retitled "Honolulu Brewery Malt Beer" and the reference to its non-alcoholic contents was deleted; in this form it ran until December 20, 1856. ⁷⁰ The last Bischoff & Co. ad, carried

from December 27, 1856 to January 17, 1857, offered the brewery for sale.⁷¹

Other breweries followed this initial effort. Gilbert Waller's National Brewery Co. in Kalihi produced steam beer from January 1888 until 1893 or thereabouts.⁷² The Honolulu Brewing and Malting Co., Ltd., makers of Primo Beer, commenced production on February 13, 1901 and continued until the arrival of prohibition. Renamed Hawaii Brewing Co., the company resumed the manufacture of Primo in 1934. After several changes in ownership and location, the brewery finally discontinued operation on May 15, 1979.⁷³ Although the Primo brewery was actually the third such commercial venture in Hawaiian history, many sources incorrectly refer to it as the first.⁷⁴

The first American beer to be marketed in an aluminum can was Primo, in October 1958. The 11-ounce "Shiny Steiny," developed by the Hawaii Brewing Corp. with the help of Kaiser, was heavily promoted but failed to achieve popularity, and it was eventually withdrawn.⁷⁵

BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY

Typewriter. According to Thrum, "the first type writing machine in these islands was received by Messrs. Dillingham & Co. in August of 1875. . . . As elsewhere, their adoption for general use was slow for some time, but of late years their utility is so recognized that no less than forty-six were imported in 1895, valued at \$3,743.45." That first machine was a Remington.⁷⁶

Data processing. In pre-contact Hawaii, mathematical computations were entirely performed in the mind. Mechanical aids to calculation were unknown well into the 19th century.⁷⁷

Slide rules came into use at least as early as 1840, when the first issue of *The Polynesian* carried an advertisement for Henry Paty & Co. listing such a device.⁷⁸

The abacus was known by 1842. Visiting Hawaii in that year, Sir George Simpson remarked that the Chinese shop owners "keep their accounts with a wonderful degree of exactness, making all their calculations by means of an abacus."⁷⁹

The adding machine was first sold in Hawaii about 1896. A. V. Gear advertised the Comptometer early that year. The Burroughs Adding Machine appeared in 1904.⁸⁰

The earliest desk calculator in the Islands was a hand-cranked Marchant, obtained by Fred R. Harvey when he became the first local distributor of Marchant Calculators toward the end of 1911 or beginning

of 1912. This machine was still in operating condition in the office of Wright, Harvey & Wright in 1965.⁸¹

The first punched-card equipment consisted of IBM 011 Card Punches, 080 Sorter, and a 285 Tabulator installed in the offices of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company (now Dole Corporation) in November 1930. Similar equipment was installed by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Territorial Board of Health on October 31, 1931 and the Honolulu Police Department (as a direct result of the Massie Case) in May 1932.⁸²

The first electronic computer in Hawaii was an IBM 650 installed in the Honolulu offices of Libby, McNeill & Libby in November 1956. The Libby 650 was replaced in December 1963 by an IBM 1401 computer. The first federal agency to operate a computer (also an IBM 650) was the U.S. Army Hawaiian Army Base Command on July 25, 1957. The earliest computer in a state or county agency was an IBM 650 installed in the University of Hawaii Statistical and Computing Center on April 1, 1960.⁸³

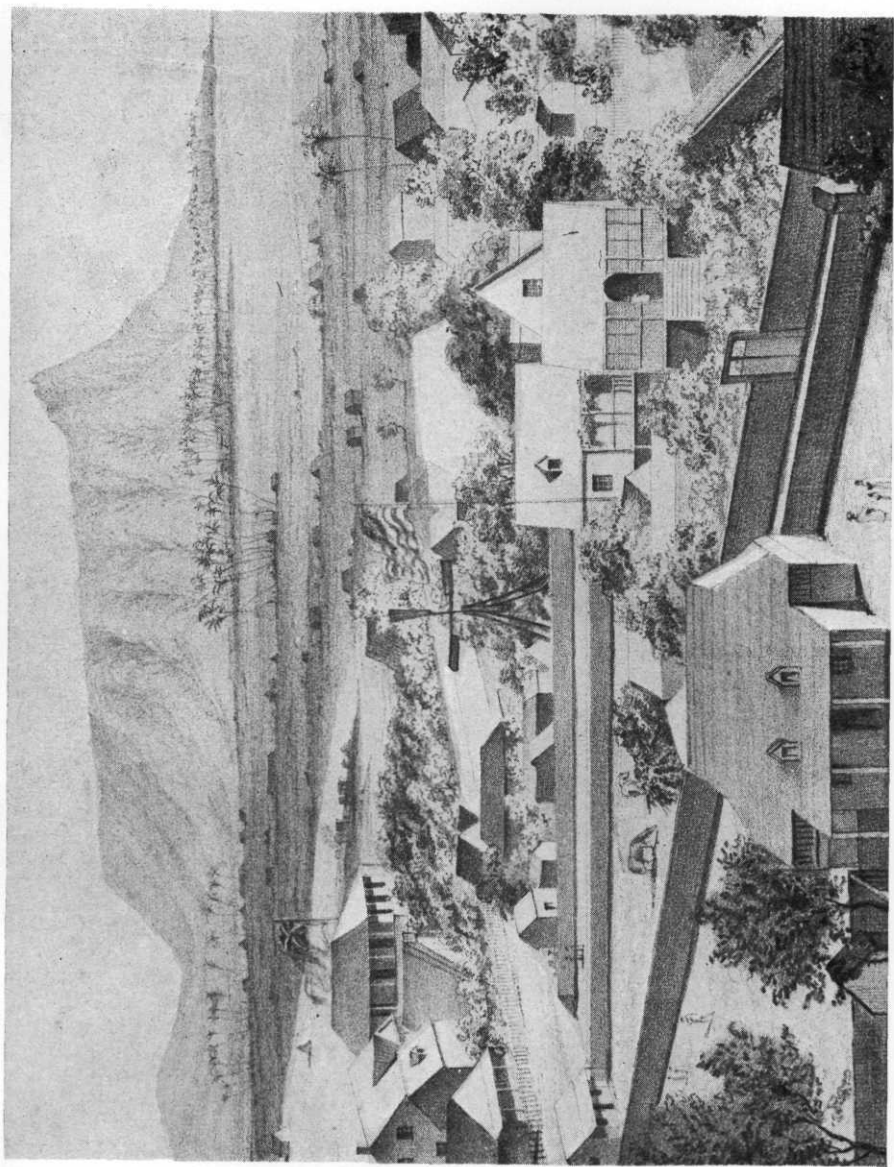
In recent years the calculator has become smaller, lighter, and faster. Electronic desk calculators manufactured by Friden, Marchant, and Wang were available in Honolulu by 1966.⁸⁴ Five years later, in June 1971, the Shirokiya department store advertised the first electronic pocket calculator to be sold in the Islands, the Sharp Compet ELSI-8, with "full four functions . . . 8 digit display panel . . . 4" x 6½" x 3" . . . Only \$345.00."⁸⁵

Copiers. Office copying machines became available in Hawaii in the mid-1950s. Kodak Hawaii, Ltd., was selling the Kodak Verifax printer and materials at least as early as March 1956 and perhaps 14 months before then.⁸⁶ The 3M Thermo-Fax "Secretary" was announced in May 1956.⁸⁷ Haloid Xerox copiers and Xerography supplies were being advertised locally by 1959.⁸⁸

LIGHT, POWER, AND REFRIGERATION

Windmills. According to John Cook, who arrived in Hawaii in 1844, "the first windmill in Honolulu" was erected in the yard of William French, in the middle of what is now Alakea Street between Hotel and Beretania.⁸⁹ This event presumably took place around the middle of the 19th century. By 1879, advertisements for windmills were appearing in Honolulu newspapers.⁹⁰

Steam engines. Steam power was introduced in 1853, first at Lihue Plantation and soon thereafter at Koloa Plantation.⁹¹ The earliest use of steam power in Honolulu occurred the following year, at the machine shop and flour mill built by D. M. Weston.⁹²



Reportedly the first windmill in Honolulu as portrayed in 1853 by Paul Emmert. Detail from lithograph, "View of Honolulu from the Catholic Church, looking south-east." — Hawaiian Historical Society

Gas. Gas lighting first came to Honolulu largely through the efforts of Henry Macfarlane, the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel. As early as June 1858, he imported a patent portable gas apparatus from San Francisco, in the hope of lighting not only his hotel but also other buildings in the vicinity.⁹³ Two months later he applied "for an exclusive privilege to supply the town of Honolulu with gas for ten years."⁹⁴ His first public use of this equipment took place on November 2, 1858, an event reported in the following words:

On Tuesday evening last Mr. E. Burgess opened his spacious billiard saloon at the Commercial Hotel, which was well attended, no doubt the novelty of the room being lit up with gas proving a great attraction. There are four burners, two over each Billiard Table, and they filled the large room with a most brilliant light. Mr. Macfarlane is deserving of great credit for his indefatigable exertions in being the first to introduce gas on this island. . . .⁹⁵

Gas lighting was within a year extended to other parts of Honolulu. The legislature of 1859 authorized a charter for the Honolulu Gas Company, which was to have the exclusive privilege, for fifteen years, of erecting gas works and laying gas pipes in the streets and buildings of the city. On October 26, 1859, the company turned on the gas for the first time, lighting the Bethel, Odd Fellows Hall, newspaper offices, principal hotels, major intersections (King at Bethel and Nuuanu at Merchant), and numerous private dwellings.⁹⁶

The gas-light era unfortunately lasted only a few months. In 1860, "the resident manager of the company after mortgaging the works to parties here, left for San Francisco for the purpose, as stated, of procuring necessary machinery and material. He never returned, and after a time the enterprise was abandoned. . . ."⁹⁷

Manufactured gas did not become available again in Honolulu until forty-five years later. A new Honolulu Gas Company was incorporated on August 2, 1904. Service began soon after acceptance of their generator, September 7, 1905.⁹⁸

Electricity. The earliest use of electric lights in Hawaii appears to have been in Mill Number One of Spreckelsville Plantation, Maui, on September 22, 1881. "To satisfy the curiosity of persons anxious to see the 'concentrated daylight,'" according to Adler, Captain Hobron ran a special train from Kahului, and King Kalakaua, Dowager Queen Emma, and Princess Ruth were among those who came to view the lights.^{98a}

Electric lights were first seen in Honolulu on the evening of July 21, 1886, when the Palace grounds, Palace Square, and Richards Street were illuminated by five arc lights as part of an exhibition arranged by C. O. Berger, a local businessman. Arc lights were similarly used at the King's

jubilee birthday ball at the Palace on November 25, 1886. This display was so successful that it was decided to send for an order of incandescent lamps to light the Palace from basement to attic. By April 28, 1887 the Palace had been wired and the electrical generating machinery had been installed. On March 23, 1888, permanent street lights were first turned on, and on November 15, 1889 the government electric plant first provided power for the incandescent lighting of offices, stores, and residences.⁹⁹

The Hawaiian Electric Company was the Islands' first private electric utility. It was organized as a partnership on May 7, 1891, incorporated on October 13, 1891, and on May 3, 1893 was awarded a government franchise to provide private buildings in Honolulu with electricity. The first job undertaken by the company, soon after its organization, was lighting the new store of Egan & Gunn.¹⁰⁰

Neon signs first appeared in Hawaii during the late 1920's. According to a 1936 newspaper article, "Ten years ago, H. K. Ichida, manager of the Electric Supply Co., Ltd., installed the first Neon sign in Honolulu in the same district as the latest one at the new Waikiki theater. That first sign remains as installed, at Gump's Waikiki. The Electric Supply Co. is the pioneer builder in Hawaii of Neon signs. . . ."¹⁰¹ The Gump shop, on Kalakaua Avenue at Lewers Road, opened February 19, 1929, but apparently without any newspaper references to its innovative sign. The first mention of neon signs in the city directory occurred in an Electric Supply Co. advertisement in the 1929-1930 edition.¹⁰²

Solar energy. Household solar water heaters, typically made of closely-spaced copper tubes or galvanized iron pipes, were a common sight in Hawaii during the early 1930s, although no record exists of their first appearance. The earliest Honolulu newspaper reference to solar energy appears to have been a 1940 article describing a solar water heater built by Louis S. Cain, superintendent of the Territorial Department of Public Works, in his yard in Waimanalo.¹⁰³

Ocean thermal energy conversion. "The world's first at-sea OTEC plant" was commissioned May 29, 1979 at the University of Hawaii's Snug Harbor research facility. The OTEC ("ocean thermal energy conversion") system makes use of the difference in temperature between the surface of the ocean and the water below to generate electricity. Called Mini-OTEC, the barge unit was towed to Keahole Point, Hawaii, where it successfully produced 50,000 watts of electricity. In a telegram sent to Pres. Carter on August 3, 1979, Gov. Ariyoshi described the experiment as "the first generation of electrical power in a closed-cycle, self-sustaining ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) system operating at sea."¹⁰⁴

Refrigeration. "The first Boston ice brought to these islands" arrived September 14, 1850, by way of San Francisco aboard the brig *Fortunio*. On June 22, 1852, "a few tons of ice were brought to this port from San Francisco by the bark Harriet T. Bartlet" and were partly sold at auction; this was hailed as "the first importation of the kind, in any quantity, to this market." The first full cargo of ice came from Sitka aboard the brig *Noble* in the latter part of 1853. Locally manufactured ice was put on sale December 2, 1871, but the firm providing it went out of business a month later. Local production of ice was eventually resumed in 1875.¹⁰⁵

The first home electric refrigerators sold in Hawaii were reportedly Kelvinators, introduced by the Hawaiian Electric Company in 1922. Newspaper advertisements for electric refrigerators did not appear until 1925, however, when Hawaiian Electric began running display ads for "Kelvinator, the Oldest Domestic Electric Refrigeration." The classified business directory in the Polk-Husted Honolulu directory had included a category for "refrigerators" as early as 1914, but had failed to indicate the source of power.¹⁰⁶

Quick-frozen foods initially entered the Island market in 1938, when (according to a subsequent account) "Rawley's Ice Cream Co., 659 South Beretania Street, Honolulu, ordered its first shipment of Birdseye frosted foods, now cannot get enough to go around."¹⁰⁷

LABOR AND WELFARE

Strike. The earliest recorded strike in Hawaii occurred at Koloa Plantation on Kauai in July 1841, when native laborers struck for higher wages. The plantation management maintained that the workers were well off, receiving *kalo* lands and housing, fish and poi on working days, freedom from taxes, and a daily wage of 12½¢ paid in goods. Their demands for a 25 or 50 cent daily wage rejected, the workers returned after a week or two.¹⁰⁸

Union. According to Johannessen, "it would appear that the first labor organization in Hawaii was the Hawaiian Mechanics' Benefit Union which was chartered under the laws of the Monarchy on September 1, 1857. The union was devoted to 'mutual intercourse and assistance' and 'moral improvement.' There is no record of its activities but in all probability it functioned as a mutual benefit society. It was disincorporated on May 25, 1893."¹⁰⁹

Johannessen adds that "there is no record of a real trade union in Hawaii until August 9, 1884, when a charter was issued to Typographical Union No. 37 in Honolulu. The seafaring unions such as the Sailors'

Union of the Pacific and the Masters, Mates and Pilots were also known in the Islands before Annexation."¹¹⁰

Social survey. The first modern social surveys in the Pacific were the work of Robert Crichton Wyllie, who in the 1840's anticipated some of the concerns and methods which did not become prominent elsewhere until many decades later. The first of these works, essentially a compilation of a wide range of existing material, was published in monthly numbers of *The Friend* from May to December 1844.¹¹¹ The second consisted of more than a hundred questions submitted by Wyllie (by then Minister of Foreign Relations) to missionaries and educators on all islands, and their often inadequate answers, issued in 1848.¹¹²

Social welfare work and social insurance. Beginning in the 1820's, Island churches engaged in various charitable activities. The Seamen's Bethel, established by the Rev. John Diell at King and Bethel Streets in 1837, was particularly active, aiding many sailors over the years.¹¹³

The earliest organization devoted exclusively to social welfare work was the Stranger's Friend Society, formed in 1852 by 52 women "to aid the sick and destitute stranger." More than a century later the Society was described as "the oldest charitable organization west of the Rocky Mountains." Although incorporated in 1891, it never had an office or salaried official.¹¹⁴ The Society merged with the Child and Family Service in 1974, surviving only as a separate fund within the latter agency.¹¹⁵

Federated giving in Hawaii dates back to the first United Welfare Campaign, conducted on Oahu in March 1919. The drive raised \$186,000 for seventeen member agencies. The United Welfare Fund was renamed the Honolulu Community Chest in 1943 and the Aloha United Fund in 1966.¹¹⁶

The earliest government-sponsored social insurance program was instituted with the passage of the Workmen's Compensation Act by the 1915 Territorial Legislature, to compensate employees for personal injuries sustained in the course of their employment.¹¹⁷

The Bureau of Sight Conservation and Work with the Blind was "the first autonomous Territorial casework organization supported solely by taxation." This agency originated in a 1932 request for help addressed to the National Society for Prevention of Blindness, which led one year later to the appointment of the Governor's Committee on Conservation of Sight and in 1935 to the creation of the Bureau itself.¹¹⁸

Governmental assistance to the unemployed and poor was introduced in 1933, when the Old Age Pension Law was enacted and the Governor's Unemployment Relief Commission was established. The Commission, created to administer the payment of wages for work relief projects,

evolved into the Territorial Relief and Welfare Commission in 1935, the Board of Public Welfare in 1937, the Department of Social Security in 1939, the Department of Public Welfare in 1941, the Department of Social Services in 1959, and the Department of Social Services and Housing in 1970. Welfare programs, personnel, and budgets were greatly expanded during this period.¹¹⁹

A number of major social insurance programs were initiated by the Social Security Act, approved by President Roosevelt on August 14, 1935. One was a Federal-State system of unemployment compensation, financed by taxes on employers with benefits paid to persons who had lost their jobs. Unemployed Island workers began receiving compensation under this program in January 1939.¹²⁰ Another important program established by the Social Security Act was Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, for which monthly payments began in Hawaii in January 1940.¹²¹

EDUCATION

Elementary and secondary schools. Classroom education in Hawaii was initiated by Jean Rives, who in 1810 started a school for Liholiho and his four brothers but abandoned it after only three weeks. A more auspicious beginning occurred on May 23, 1820, with the opening of the first Protestant mission school in Honolulu. Two months later, the missionaries reported that about thirty pupils were under instruction. Before 1820, education had been informal and traditional.¹²²

The earliest secondary school was Lahainaluna, opened as a mission school for the training of teachers and ministers, near Lahaina, Maui, on September 5, 1831. Lahainaluna was made part of the public school system in 1849. Although still called a high school, it was "not, however, of secondary rank," but rather a normal and trade school.¹²³

Public education in Hawaii dates from October 15, 1840, when a law was enacted providing for the establishment of public schools and requiring the attendance of all children from four to fourteen years of age. The Department of Public Instruction subsequently was created by legislation passed October 29, 1845.¹²⁴

Public secondary education first became available in the closing decades of the 19th century. Although the Government English schools (as they were called) by 1881 offered in some cases a four-year high school level of instruction, secondary education was in reality left largely to government-subsidized private schools. Honolulu High School, the first real public high school in the Islands, had its beginning in 1895 when the upper grades of the Fort Street school were moved into the "new" Honolulu High School building (the former Princess Ruth

Keelikolani palace). Although public, this school charged tuition until 1899.¹²⁵

Higher education. The first collegiate instruction in the Islands took place at Punahou (rechartered as Oahu College) when four freshmen enrolled in 1856. By 1865, when college level courses were discontinued, 14 students had completed the two-year program and three of them had transferred to Yale and Williams as juniors.¹²⁶

Public higher education in Hawaii had its origin in the creation of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts by Act 24 of the 1907 Territorial Legislature, approved March 25, 1907. The first class, a "Preparatory Course" attended by five students, met February 3, 1908. Regular college courses leading to a degree of B.S. commenced September 14, 1908, with enrollment comprised of the five preparatory students, five regular students, and 31 special students. In 1911 the campus was moved from its temporary location near Thomas Square to its present site in Manoa, where the first permanent structure, Hawaii Hall, was erected. Four seniors received B.S. degrees at the first commencement exercises, in June 1912. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was renamed the College of Hawaii in 1911 and the University of Hawaii as of July 1, 1920.¹²⁷

The first private four-year college in the Islands was Jackson College, established by the Hawaii Baptist Foundation in Manoa in 1949. Never accredited, Jackson met its end in a foreclosure sale in October 1965.¹²⁸

GOVERNMENT

Printed laws. The first printed laws—on foreigners disturbing the peace and sailors deserting their ships—were issued March 8, 1822.¹²⁹

Constitution. The first constitution was granted by Kamehameha III on October 8, 1840.¹³⁰

Legislature. The first legislature was convened on April 1, 1841, at Luaehu, Lahaina, Maui, when the Nobles met and were joined by three unnamed Representatives "appointed by the people." This Legislative Council sat for 34 days, until May 31.¹³¹

Election. The "first election by ballot" was on January 6, 1851, when representatives were chosen for the Legislative Council scheduled to meet on April 30, 1851.¹³²

County government. A bill authorizing the establishment of county governments was enacted by the 1903 Territorial legislature. The officials subsequently elected held office only two weeks before the Territorial Supreme Court declared the act unconstitutional. The 1905 legislature passed a new county act, and then overrode its subsequent veto. The

1905 act was sustained by the Supreme Court, and at 11:30 p.m., June 30, 1905, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu was formally sworn in.¹³³

The 1907 Territorial legislature then created the City and County of Honolulu from the County of Oahu. On January 4, 1909, Mayor Joseph J. Fern and a new Board of Supervisors were inaugurated, and the municipality was officially established.¹³⁴

Civil service. Limited civil service was authorized by the 1913 Territorial legislature. One act, approved and effective April 4, 1913, provided for the appointment of a Honolulu Civil Service Commission, with jurisdiction over the City and County police and fire departments. A second law, approved twenty-two days later, established a civil service commission covering employees of the Territorial Board of Health. The first civil service entrance examinations at the county level were instituted for the two Honolulu departments around World War I.¹³⁵

The 1939 legislature put civil service on an Islandwide basis. Separate civil service commissions were established for the Territorial government and each of its four political subdivisions, and coverage was extended to most Territorial and county employees. Legislation enacted in 1955 created the Territorial Department of Civil Service.¹³⁶

Pensions. "From 1917 to 1927 a sort of pension system for police, firemen and band members existed" in Honolulu, according to Johnson. This system offered retirement at half-pay after twenty-five years of service. In 1925 the Legislature created the Employees' Retirement System of the Territory of Hawaii, effective January 1, 1926. This act made retirement permissible for public workers at 60 and compulsory at 70 years, and set the basic benefit at "approximately 1/70 of the average final compensation of the employee multiplied by the number of years of service."¹³⁷

COLA. Cost of living allowances for federal employees in Hawaiian were first authorized by Public Law 880 (the Ramspeck Act), enacted by the 76th Congress in 1940. Such allowances, often referred to as COLA, were instituted by many federal agencies in the Islands during the next two years, but it was not until January 15, 1943 that a uniform pay differential, amounting to 25 percent over comparable Mainland scales, was established. This differential has been frequently adjusted and in recent years has been varied by island, but as of 1979 was still in effect for federal white-collar employees.¹³⁸

Police. The first police force in Hawaii consisted of guards in the service of Kamehameha I and some of his senior chiefs. These guards, called *ilimuku* or *kulailua*, were organized sometime before 1810, and by 1818 were recorded at Kealakekua as well as in Honolulu.¹³⁹

Further steps in the evolution of a modern police force were taken in the 1830s. In 1831, under Governor Kuakini, the police were "called out daily to perambulate the village," determinedly enforcing the Sabbath laws and other moral strictures.¹⁴⁰ The present-day Honolulu Police Department traces its origin to 1834 "when King Kamehameha III organized the first police force" and "Mr. Kronenberg was appointed the first Chief of Police with a staff of two men," but the source for these statements is unknown.¹⁴¹ A more readily verified date for the establishment of a modern police force is November 10, 1840. On that date, according to Straus, Kamehameha III signed into law a new set of statutes which, among other provisions, authorized the island governors "to appoint, 'in their discretion,' police officers and constables 'for the protection of the people and villages.' " The same law "also provided a means of identification for officers and constables, which was a badge—a stick made round at one end with the name of the king on it." ¹⁴²

The earliest signs of a formal judiciary appeared in the late 1820s. Until then, in Kuykendall's words, "the apparent inattention to law enforcement was doubtless due in part to the absence of officials specifically charged with the duty of enforcement, such as sheriffs, constables, prosecutors, and district magistrates." In the early part of 1828, however, Kaahumanu informed the missionaries of the "appointment of a number of persons to investigate cases and try causes." In 1829 the governor of Kauai appointed five persons to positions comparable to those of "a justice of the peace in America."¹⁴³

The first known statistics on criminal justice referred to the number of convictions by type of offense for Honolulu in 1838. The most common offense was adultery, accounting for 246 of the 522 convictions. The most serious was manslaughter, with four cases.¹⁴⁴

Notwithstanding this early development of an Island judiciary, trained lawyers remained unknown in Hawaii until the arrival of John Ricord on February 27, 1844. Ricord had received his legal education in New York. As the only attorney in the kingdom, he was appointed attorney general within eleven days of his arrival, and remained in that post until 1847.¹⁴⁵

The first lawyer in private practice in Hawaii appears to have been Richard Ford, "conveyancer and attorney" (and also a physician), who arrived in August 1844 and soon afterwards opened a law office.¹⁴⁶

Reformatory. The earliest institution for juvenile offenders was the Industrial and Reformatory School, authorized by the legislature in March 1865 and built in Kapalama later that year.¹⁴⁷

Fire department. The Honolulu Fire Department was originated in 1850 when two volunteer companies were organized. Honolulu Company

No. 1 was first mentioned in print on November 6, 1850, after fighting a blaze that destroyed eleven houses in Nuuanu Avenue. The first foreman of this company was Mr. W. Brandon, and its chief engineer, appointed February 3, 1851, was A. J. Cartwright, Esq., a man better known for his earlier contributions to baseball. Mechanic Engine Company No. 2, likewise established in 1850, claimed to have preceded Company No. 1 in its formation, but the question remains unresolved.¹⁴⁸

John Cook recalled that the "first time a fire engine was used in Honolulu was at a fire that broke out on premises at the corner of Maunakea and King streets. In those days there was no regular supply of water laid in pipes throughout the town. Wells were the only supply. The excitement caused by the fire and the using of the new machine was so great that, by mistake, the suction pipe was laid down a cesspool in the supposition that it was a well. When the pumping began, the foreman, Gill, received the contents of the cesspool over his face and body."¹⁴⁹

The volunteer department thus established eventually achieved professional status. In the 1880s the volunteers were paid according to their rank and the number of fires they attended. On March 1, 1893, a regularly paid fire department was created by an act of the legislature. Their first ladder truck was contracted for January 1, 1903. The first motor apparatus—two Seagrave Combination Chemical Engines and Hosewagons—was put into service on April 27, 1912.¹⁵⁰

The first company to install an automatic sprinkler system was the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd., in Iwilei, in September 1920.¹⁵¹

State and county planning. In 1845, Mr. H. Ehrenberg, a German engineer, was employed by the Hawaiian government to "survey the streets, and draw a map of the town" of Honolulu.¹⁵²

The first official planning agency in Hawaii was the Honolulu City Planning Commission, established by Ordinance No. 90 on September 9, 1915. This Commission operated without a staff until August 10, 1920, when it was reorganized and allotted \$3,000 for a secretary with a desk in the mayor's office. The first zoning ordinance was approved on April 17, 1922.¹⁵³

The first official planning agency with Territorial scope was the Territorial Planning Board, created by Act 207 of the 1937 legislature. This agency began work in April 1938 and continued until 1941. Revived briefly in 1954-1955, it relinquished its functions to the Economic Planning and Coordination Authority (1955), the Territorial Planning Office (1957), and their successor agencies.¹⁵⁴

The first comprehensive state plan in the country was *The General Plan of the State of Hawaii*, submitted by the State Planning Office to Governor Quinn in January 1961.¹⁵⁵

The State Land Use Commission was created by Act 187 of the 1961 legislature. Its first Executive Officer, Rowland J. Darnell, was appointed February 9, 1962. This agency was the first in the nation with authorization to zone an entire state.¹⁵⁶

Money. A copper cent, minted in 1847 and bearing the likeness of Kamehameha III, was the first official coin of the Hawaiian kingdom.¹⁵⁷

The first official paper currency consisted of certificates of deposit authorized in 1859 and first issued in 1866 or 1867. In 1883, these silver certificates came in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100.¹⁵⁸

The first coinage for amounts greater than one cent was that authorized by the legislature in 1880. The first installment, \$130,000 in silver half-dollar pieces, arrived in Honolulu December 9, 1883, and the first of these coins to go into circulation was taken in at the box office of the the Music Hall the following evening. Dollars, quarters, and dimes were likewise issued.¹⁵⁹

NOTES

¹ The two preceding articles in this series, both by the present author, were "Some Firsts in Island Leisure," HJH, Vol. 12, 1978, pp. 99-119, and "Some Transportation and Communication Firsts in Hawaii," HJH, Vol. 13, 1979, pp. 99-123.

² Ralph S. Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Vol. I, 1778-1854, *Foundation and Transformation* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1968), pp. 83-84 and 94; Joseph Feher, Edward Joesting, and O. A. Bushnell, *Hawaii: A Pictorial History*, Bishop Museum Special Publication No. 58 (Honolulu: Bishop Museum Press, 1969), pp. 155 and 168.

³ Harold Whitman Bradley, *The American Frontier in Hawaii, The Pioneers, 1789-1843* (Stanford University: Stanford University Press, 1942), pp. 84 and 87; James Hunnewell, *Journal of the Voyage of the "Missionary Packet," Boston to Honolulu, 1826* (Charleston: privately printed, 1880), p. xiii; C. S. Stewart, *Journal of a Residence in the Sandwich Islands . . .* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press for Friends of the Library of Hawaii, 1970; facsimile reproduction of the 3rd edition of 1830), p. 158.

⁴ Daniel Tyerman and George Bennet, *Journal of Voyages and Travels*, 3 vol. (Boston: Crocker and Brewster; New York: Jonathan Leavitt, 1832), Vol. II, pp. 41-42 and 50. Allen's tavern was actually in Pawaa; see Samuel M. Kamakau, *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii* (Honolulu: The Kamehameha Schools Press, 1961), p. 304.

⁵ Bradley, p. 88. For additional details, see Alan Gavan Daws, *Honolulu—The First Century: Influences in the Development of the Town to 1876* (Ph.D. dissertation in History at the University of Hawaii, June 1966; reproduced by University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, 1971), pp. 68, 78, 82, and 115.

⁶ Bob Krauss, "The Businessman's Lunch Was a Bluecoat Special," HA, April 2, 1965, pp. A-1 and A-4; advertisement for Suzie Wong's Cocktail Lounge in HSB, September 14, 1965, p. B-7; Wes Young, "Topless Fad Stirs Outcry in Manhattan," HSB, November 17, 1966, p. B-5.

- ⁷ Advertisements for Dunes in HA, January 1, 1973, p. C-7, and HSB, January 3, 1973, p. D-4; Barbara Milz, "The Dunes' New Waiters 'Bare' Down on Their Work," HA, January 5, 1973, p. A-6; Wayne Harada, "Another Look at the Naked Waiters," HA, October 24, 1973, p. E-8; Jack Cione, *What Do You Say to a Naked Waiter?* (Honolulu: Pacific Rim Publishers, April 1974), p. 29; Bruce Felton and Mark Fowler, *Felton & Fowler's Best, Worst, and Most Unusual* (Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett Publications, Inc., 1975), p. 255.
- ⁸ Helen P. Hoyt, "Theatre in Hawaii—1778–1840," *Sixty-Ninth Annual Report of the Hawaiian Historical Society for the Year 1960*, pp. 7–19, espec. p. 14.
- ⁹ Anon., "Business Building Changes," HAA 1910, pp. 40–47, espec. p. 45.
- ¹⁰ Hoyt, p. 14.
- ¹¹ Bob Krauss, "It Started With Coolidge and Is Still Going Strong," HA, October 10, 1968, p. A-11; Dalton Tanonaka, "K.C.'s still hopping along," HA, March 20, 1979, p. B-1; *Polk-Husted Directory Co.'s Directory of Honolulu and the Territory of Hawaii 1928–9*, Vol. XXXV (Honolulu: Polk-Husted Directory Co., 1928), pp. 139, 295, and 850.
- ¹² *Reminiscences of John Cook, Kamaaina and Forty-Niner* (Honolulu: The New Freedom Press, 1927), p. 11; Thos. G. Thrum, "Honolulu Sixty Years Ago," HAA 1915, pp. 43–64, espec. p. 62; F, October 1884, p. 75; Dan Katz, "May's Market Bows Under Crush of Modern Retailing," HSB, January 7, 1956, p. 3.
- ¹³ "\$65,000 Market, Drug Store For Manoa-Woodlawn," HA, March 24, 1946, p. 5.
- ¹⁴ "Kapiolani Super Market Opens Monday on Self-Service Plan," HSB, October 25, 1947, p. 7, and advertisement on same page; Robert Johnson, "Kapiolani Super Market Goes Out of Business," HSB, December 25, 1956, p. 21; Robert L. Johnson, "Supermarkets—As Modern As Tomorrow," HSB, July 25, 1957, p. 11; "Foodland Chain Ten Years Old," HSB, May 14, 1958, p. 57; "Supermarkets Take Islands by Storm," HSB, April 14, 1959, Supp., Sect. A, p. 2.
- ¹⁵ *Polk's Directory of City and County of Honolulu 1947–48*, Vol. XLIX (Honolulu: R. L. Polk & Co., 1947), pp. 618 and 1191–1193; *Polk's Directory of City and County of Honolulu 1949* (Honolulu: R. L. Polk & Co., 1949), pp. 1208–1211.
- ¹⁶ Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii, Information Office, *Shopping Centers in Hawaii* (May 1976). These statistics refer to 1976 rather than the opening dates for the various centers, and thus may somewhat overstate their respective sizes when first built.
- ¹⁷ Daws, p. 115.
- ¹⁸ SIG, July 1, 1837, p. 3, advertisement; P, March 6, 1847, p. 171, advertisement; L. J. Crampon, "Hawaii's Hotels and How They Grew," *The Beacon*, Vol. 16, No. 6, June 1973, pp. 47–49, espec. p. 48.
- ¹⁹ A. Grove Day, ed., *Melville's South Seas, An Anthology* (New York: Hawthorn Books, Inc., 1970), p. 17.
- ²⁰ For examples of complaints, see letter from Richard Charlton to Governor Kekuanaoa, February 8, 1841, in FO & Ex, and letter from George Pelly to G. P. Judd, February 18, 1846, in ID.
- ²¹ "Old Timers Beat Chinese Bowling Team," HA, May 10, 1930, p. 8 (about bowling teams in 1917–1918); "Stagbars Are Pioneers of Modern Bowling in Hawaii," HA, January 30, 1955, p. C-5; *Polk-Husted Directory Co.'s Directory of City and County of Honolulu and the Territory of Hawaii* for 1919 (p. 1239), 1936–37 (pp. 101 and 753), and 1937–38 (p. 809).
- ²² Ross H. Gast and Agnes C. Conrad, *Don Francisco de Paula Marin* (Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii for the Hawaiian Historical Society, 1973), pp. 15, 29–30, and 35.

- ²³ Crampon, p. 47. Crampon spells the name "Novara" but Gast and Conrad show it as Navarro (p. 327).
- ²⁴ Stewart, p. 157.
- ²⁵ Stewart, p. 157; Gast and Conrad, p. 83.
- ²⁶ HAA 1910, pp. 45-47; Hoyt, p. 14; Crampon, p. 47.
- ²⁷ Richard A. Greer, "Honolulu in 1838," HJH, Vol. 11, 1977, pp. 3-38, espec. p. 26.
- ²⁸ Kuykendall, p. 96; Crampon, p. 48.
- ²⁹ Crampon, p. 48; SIG, July 1, 1837, p. 3 (advertisement).
- ³⁰ Ralph S. Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Vol. III, 1874-1893, *The Kalakaua Dynasty* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1967), pp. 113-114.
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- ³³ Wynn Oshiro, "Hawaii's pets laid to rest with care at Valley Pet Memorial Park," *Pacific Business News*, September 12, 1977, p. 13.
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- ³⁵ Morgan, p. 198. The date was given as August 17, 1858 in Cecil G. Tilton, *The History of Banking in Hawaii* (University of Hawaii, Research Publications, No. 3, June 30, 1927), p. 56.
- ³⁶ *Interior Department Letters*, No. 44 (March 10, 1890-April 21, 1890), p. 143, and No. 45 (April 21, 1890-July 11, 1890), p. 107; *Report of the Minister of the Interior . . . December 31, 1894*, p. 103; Theodore F. Trent, "Function of Building, Loan Agencies Told," HA, July 2, 1941, Commerce Section, p. 14.
- ³⁷ Letter from Michael E. Asam, Research & Development Specialist, Hawaii Credit Union League, to Robert Schmitt, February 27, 1978.
- ³⁸ PCA, November 15, 1879, p. 2 (advertisement) and p. 3 (news item).
- ³⁹ "A Stock and Bond Exchange," PCA, July 26, 1883, p. 3; "Exchange of '83," PCA, September 29, 1898, p. 3; Ralph S. Kuykendall and A. Grove Day, *Hawaii: A History*, revised edition (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1961), p. 233.
- ⁴⁰ "To Bid on Seats," PCA, August 27, 1898, p. 1; Kit Smith, "Honolulu Exchange closes up shop," HA, December 31, 1977, p. C-7.
- ⁴¹ P, June 12, 1852, p. 19; New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. advertisement in HA, Centennial Edition, July 1-7, 1956, Sect. I, p. 20; Kenneth W. Barr, "Roots of Old New England," HAA 1938, pp. 83-85; Gerrit P. Judd IV, *Dr. Judd, Hawaii's Friend* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1960), p. 215. An article in *The Sales Builder*, August 1941, erroneously identifies "Mr. Judd" as Albert Francis Judd (pp. 3-4).
- ⁴² "Northern Assurance Co. Here in 1855," HA, Centennial Edition, July 1-7, 1956, Sect. I, p. 12.
- ⁴³ J. R. Veltmann, "HMSA—Its Place in the Community," *Hawaii Medical Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 4, March-April 1956, pp. 361 and 400.
- ⁴⁴ *Record, Articles of Association and Charters of Incorporation, Book No. 1* and *Record of Copartnership Firms, Oahu*, both filed in AH; *Annual Report of the Department of Treasury and Regulation, State of Hawaii, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1960*, p. 15.

- ⁴⁵ William Alanson Bryan, *Natural History of Hawaii* (Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., 1915), pp. 271-272; Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Vol. I, pp. 172 and 173.
- ⁴⁶ Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Vol. I, pp. 175, 176, and 181.
- ⁴⁷ Ralph S. Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Vol. II, 1854-1874, *Twenty Critical Years* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1953), p. 144.
- ⁴⁸ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 145.
- ⁵⁰ Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Vol. III, pp. 108-109.
- ⁵¹ *Ibid.*
- ⁵² Kuykendall and Day, p. 236.
- ⁵³ "Tuna Cannery Ready to Ship," PCA, May 25, 1917, p. 7; HAA 1918, p. 169.
- ⁵⁴ Emma Lila Fundaburk, *The Garment Manufacturing Industry of Hawaii* (University of Hawaii, Economic Research Center, January 1965), Part II, Vol. 4, p. 169. See also anon., "Pants and petticoats," *The Sales Builder*, Vol. 13, No. 7, July 1940, pp. 2-14, espec. p. 13.
- ⁵⁵ Fundaburk, p. 43; Musa-Shiya advertisements in HA, August 2, 1935, p. 9, and HA, January 17, 1936, p. 16.
- ⁵⁶ PP, April 1938, p. 30, and November 1939, p. 16; "City Hall Adopts Aloha Shirt Mode," HSB, July 1, 1940, p. 2; Harry Lambeth, "Aloha Shirts Add Local Color—And \$60,000 A Month Income," HSB, October 31, 1946, p. 13.
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- ⁶² Kamakau, p. 193.
- ⁶³ John Turnbull, *Voyages in the Pacific Ocean* (London: W. McDowall, 1805?), p. 225.
- ⁶⁴ Archibald Campbell, *A Voyage Round the World from 1806 to 1812*, facsimile reproduction of the third American edition of 1822 (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, for the Friends of the Library of Hawaii, 1967), p. 104; Peter Corney, *Voyages in the Northern Pacific* (Honolulu: Thos. G. Thrum, 1896), p. 107.
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- ⁶⁶ Gast and Conrad, pp. 49, 50, 51, 215, and 216.
- ⁶⁷ Bob Krauss, "Banzai! Honolulu Sake & Ice Co. 70," HA, November 16, 1978, p. A-3; anon., "Brew and brewmasters," *The Sales Builder*, Vol. 13, No. 8, August 1940, pp. 2-15, espec. p. 14.
- ⁶⁸ Gast and Conrad, pp. 204 and 218.
- ⁶⁹ P, April 15, 1854, p. 195; P, October 21, 1854, p. 96.
- ⁷⁰ P, October 28, 1854, p. 98; P, December 20, 1856, p. 132.
- ⁷¹ P, December 27, 1856, p. 136; P, January 17, 1857, p. 147.

- ⁷² "The National Brewery," PCA, January 10, 1888, p. 3; PCA, April 13, 1888, item and advertisement, p. 3; *Husted's Directory and Hand-Book of the Kingdom of Hawaii [1892-1893]* (San Francisco, 1892), pp. 192, 226, and 395; letter authorizing transfer of Waller's license, October 9, 1893, in *Interior Department Letters, Sept. 11, 1893-Jan. 19, 1894, No. 63*, p. 92.
- ⁷³ "Brewery Ready," PCA, February 13, 1901, p. 1; Primo Lager advertisement in PCA, July 1, 1901, p. 9; Jack Boyer, "Golden Amber," HA, Hawaii Weekly Sunday Magazine, January 9, 1955, pp. 6-8; John C. Given, "Schlitz may close Aiea plant—and play taps for Primo," HA, January 26, 1979, p. A-1; "It's still Primo—but a Mainland brew," HA, May 17, 1979.
- ⁷⁴ For example, PCA, February 13, 1901, p. 1; anon., "Brew and brewmasters," p. 12; Primo ad in HA, Centennial Edition, July 1-7, 1956, Sec. VII-B, p. 8; Boyer, p. 6.
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- ⁷⁶ HAA 1897, p. 8; anon., "A Chapter of Firstlings," HAA 1909, p. 138.
- ⁷⁷ Robert C. Schmitt, "From Umi to UNIVAC: Data Processing in Hawaii, 1500-1965," *Seventy-Fourth Annual Report of the Hawaiian Historical Society for the Year 1965*, pp. 17-28, espec. pp. 17-19.
- ⁷⁸ P, June 6, 1840, p. 4.
- ⁷⁹ Schmitt, "From Umi to UNIVAC," p. 19.
- ⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 20 and 22; EB, February 12, 1896, p. 4.
- ⁸¹ Schmitt, "From Umi to UNIVAC," pp. 20-21.
- ⁸² *Ibid.*, p. 23.
- ⁸³ *Ibid.*, p. 24.
- ⁸⁴ See the advertisements and listings in *Telephone Directory, Hawaiian Telephone, Oahu, December 1, 1966*, Classified Directory, under "Calculating Machines & Supplies," p. 104.
- ⁸⁵ SSB&A, June 27, 1971, p. G-12.
- ⁸⁶ The earliest published reference to the Verifax occurred in *Hawaiian Telephone Directory, Oahu, December 1954*, Classified Directory, p. 153. The second was in "New Products and Equipment" in *Hawaii Engineer*, Vol. I, No. 8, March 1956, p. 4. In response to a query to the local office, a spokesman (in a phone call to the author August 10, 1978) indicated that the 1954 classified directory entry may have been premature, and that the actual introduction in Hawaii was probably in 1955.
- ⁸⁷ "New Products and Equipment," *Hawaii Engineer*, Vol. I, No. 10, May 1956, pp. 11 and 12.
- ⁸⁸ *Polk's Directory of City and County of Honolulu (Territory of Hawaii)*, 1958-59 (Honolulu: R.L. Polk & Co., 1959), yellow pages, p. 182.
- ⁸⁹ *Reminiscences of John Cook, Kamaaina and Forty-Niner*, pp. 3 and 11.
- ⁹⁰ See, for example, PCA, November 15, 1879, p. 4.
- ⁹¹ Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Vol. II, pp. 145 and 283, footnote 37; *Reminiscences of Henry L. Sheldon of Persons and Events in the Hawaiian Islands from 1852 to 1863* (typescript in AH, 1881), Vol. II, No. XXXIX, p. 2. Thrum (HAA 1909, pp. 136-137) credits Koloa with the first steam engine but Kuykendall contends that "the contemporary records show that [the credit] belongs to Lihue."
- ⁹² *Reminiscences of Henry L. Sheldon*, Vol. II, No. XXXIX, p. 2; Thos. G. Thrum, "Honolulu Sixty Years Ago," HAA 1914, pp. 84-96, espec. p. 94, and HAA 1915 pp. 43-64, espec. p. 46.
- ⁹³ "Patent Gas Apparatus," PCA, June 10, 1858, p. 2; "Light," P, October 16, 1858, p. 2.

- ⁹⁴ *Privy Council Records*, Vol. 10, Jan. 7, 1856-Dec. 23, 1858, minutes for August 2, 1858 (p. 244) and August 16, 1858 (p. 248).
- ⁹⁵ P, November 6, 1858, p. 2.
- ⁹⁶ Anon., "Honolulu Yesterdays," HAA 1931, pp. 33-38, espec. p. 38; "Something like a City," P, September 10, 1859, p. 2; "Gas Light," PCA, October 27, 1859, p. 2; "The Footprints of Progress," P, October 29, 1859, p. 2. "A Chapter of Firstlings," HAA 1909, p. 137, puts the date of the first gas lights at September 2, 1859.
- ⁹⁷ "Honolulu Yesterdays," p. 38; "The Gas Works To Be Stopped," HA, February 24, 1976, Supp., Sec. I, p. 16, as reprinted from PCA, 1860.
- ⁹⁸ Act 30, S.L.H. 1903, pp. 35-38; John H. Kangeter, "Electricity and Gas," in Hawaii Territorial Planning Board, *First Progress Report. An Historic Inventory of the Physical, Social and Economic and Industrial Resources of the Territory of Hawaii* (February 1939), pp. 291-306, espec. p. 292; anon., "Three Young Men and a Franchise: The Story of the Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd.," HAA 1939, pp. 116-118.
- ^{98a} Jacob Adler, *Claus Spreckels, The Sugar King in Hawaii* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1966), p. 74.
- ⁹⁹ "Electric Light," PCA, July 22, 1886, p. 2; "The King's Birthday," PCA, November 16, 1886, p. 2; "Island Locals," HG, November 16, 1886, p. 5; "Birthday Ball," PCA, November 26, 1886, p. 2; Office of Geoffrey W. Fairfax, *Iolani Palace Restoration Report* (March 1, 1972), pp. 84-85; "Local and General," PCA, March 24, 1888, p. 3; "Report of Superintendent of Government Electric Lights" in *Biennial Report of the Minister of the Interior to the Legislative Assembly of 1888* (pp. 57-64, espec. p. 59) and 1890 (pp. 160-167, espec. p. 161); HAA 1889, p. 89; HAA 1890, p. 102; Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Vol. III, p. 97. Kuykendall's account erroneously dates the first permanent street lights on May 23 instead of March 23.
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- ¹⁰¹ "First Hawaii Neon Sign Installed Ten Years Ago," HSB, August 20, 1936, Supp., p. 2. See also Michael Kilpatrick, "Neon Signs Are Coming Back," *Honolulu*, Vol. XII, No. 12, June 1978, pp. 48-52.
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- ¹⁰⁶ "Jack Frost goes to town," p. 14; Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., advertisement in HSB, December 17, 1925, p. 9; *Polk-Husted Directory Co.'s Directory of Honolulu and the Territory of Hawaii, 1914*, Vol. XXI (Honolulu: Polk-Husted Directory Co., 1914), pp. 164 and 1140. The first city directory to list Kelvinators was the 1925 edition (p. 19).
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- ¹¹² *Answers to Questions Proposed by His Excellency, R. C. Wyllie, His Hawaiian Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations, and Addressed to all the Missionaries in the Hawaiian Islands, May 1846* (1848).
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- ¹²¹ *Annual Report of the Governor of Hawaii . . . 1940*, pp. 11-12.
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- ¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. III-20 and section on Police, p. 13; S.L.H. 1913, Act 51, pp. 63-66, and Act 119, pp. 174-176.
- ¹³⁶ S.L.H. 1939, Act 187, pp. 7-20 (approved May 6, 1939, and effective July 1, 1939); Hawaiian Section, Public Library Association, *Official Publications of the Territory of Hawaii, 1900-1959* (Hawaii Public Archives, 1962), p. 42; Johnson, p. VI-27.
- ¹³⁷ Johnson, p. V-34; *Employees' Retirement System of the Territory of Hawaii First Annual Report, June 30, 1926*, Publication No. 3 (1927), pp. 6 and 70. The System was created by Act 55, S.L.H. 1925.
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- ¹³⁹ Leon Straus, *The Honolulu Police Department, A Brief History* (Honolulu: The 200 Club, 1978), pp. 1-2; Johnson, unnumbered chapter on Police, p. 1; Daws, p. 46; anon., "Manhunting in Hawaii," *The Sales Builder*, Vol. 10, No. 7, July 1937, pp. 2-14, espec. p. 4; V. M. Golovnin, *Around the World on the Kamchatka, 1817-1819*, translated by Ella Lury Wiswell (Honolulu: The Hawaiian Historical Society and the University Press of Hawaii, 1979), p. 202. Straus refers to the police as *ilimuku*: Daws, as *kulailua*. Their formation is dated "about 1797" by *The Sales Builder* and "by 1810" by Daws.
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- ¹⁴¹ Honolulu Police Department, "The Badge and History of the Honolulu Police Department," pamphlet published in 1972 (?). Much the same wording appears in Chief William A. Gabrielson, "Honolulu's Finest," *Pan-Pacific*, Vol. 4, No. 1, January-March 1940, pp. 57-59, espec. p. 57, and in Johnson, section on Police, p. 1. The Hawaii State Archives is unable to locate any reference to either "Mr. Kronenberg," who remains otherwise unidentified, or the 1834 act establishing the police force and reported by these writers.
- ¹⁴² Straus, pp. 4-5.
- ¹⁴³ Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Vol. I, p. 129.
- ¹⁴⁴ Robert C. Schmitt, "Early Crime Statistics of Hawaii," *Hawaii Historical Review, Selected Readings* (Hawaiian Historical Society, 1969), pp. 230-240, espec. p. 234.
- ¹⁴⁵ Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Vol. I, pp. 236-237; obituaries in P, July 6, 1861, p. 3, and P, July 13, 1861, p. 2.
- ¹⁴⁶ Advertisement in P, September 14, 1844, p. 71 (run weekly through January 25, 1845); anon., "Early Hawaii Medicos," HAA 1933, pp. 53-59, espec. p. 59. A variant date of arrival (1843) is given in anon., "In Memoriam—Doctors of Hawaii, III," *Hawaii Medical Journal*, Vol. 15, No. 6, July-August 1956, p. 561.
- ¹⁴⁷ *Biennial Report of the President of the Board of Education to the Legislature* for 1866, p. 8, and 1870, p. 12.
- ¹⁴⁸ Anon., "The Honolulu Fire Department," HAA 1880, pp. 65-68.
- ¹⁴⁹ *Reminiscences of John Cook, Kamaaina and Forty-Niner*, p. 22. The date of this event was not recorded, but a hand engine had been salvaged from a ship wrecked at the harbor entrance on November 13, 1849.

- ¹⁵⁰ H. A. Smith, "The Honolulu Fire Department," HAA 1932, pp. 50-51, and *History of the Honolulu Fire Department* (City and County of Honolulu, April 1978), unpagged.
- ¹⁵¹ Smith, *History*.
- ¹⁵² F, October 1, 1845.
- ¹⁵³ Johnson, pp. IV-20 and VII-3; Hawaii State Planning Office, *Selected Bibliography of Official Planning Publications for Hawaii, 1906-1960* (Staff Research Memorandum 32, August 2, 1960), p. 2.
- ¹⁵⁴ Hawaii State Planning Office, pp. 1 and 3. The present state planning agency is the Hawaii State Department of Planning and Economic Development, formed in 1963 from the earlier organizations.
- ¹⁵⁵ Prepared by the State Planning Office with the Department of Transportation. For statement on being first in the nation, see p. 3.
- ¹⁵⁶ Hawaii State Department of Planning and Research, *State Planning in Hawaii, 1957 to 1963* (February 1, 1963), p. 8.
- ¹⁵⁷ Legal notice by G. P. Judd, Minister of Finance, in P, May 11, 1847, p. 211; anon., "Money of Hawaii, 1778-1978," *Waihona* (Honolulu Federal Savings and Loan), Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1978, pp. 2-3.
- ¹⁵⁸ "Money of Hawaii;" Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Vol. III, p. 86.
- ¹⁵⁹ "Money of Hawaii, 1778-1978;" Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, Vol. III, pp. 88 and 90.